(19)日本国特許庁（ＪＰ）　(12) **公開特許公報（A）**　(11)特許出願公開番号

特開平8－148650

(43)公開日　平成８年(1996)６月７日

(51)Int.Cl.[6]	識別記号	庁内整理番号	ＦＩ	技術表示箇所
Ｈ０１Ｌ　27/04				
21/822				
			Ｈ０１Ｌ　27/ 04	Ｈ
				Ｄ

審査請求　有　　請求項の数１　ＯＬ　（全　４　頁）

(21)出願番号　特願平6－287751

(22)出願日　平成６年(1994)11月22日

(71)出願人　000004237
日本電気株式会社
東京都港区芝五丁目７番１号

(72)発明者　中野　文雄
東京都港区芝五丁目７番１号　日本電気株式会社内

(72)発明者　東野　勝彦
東京都港区芝五丁目７番１号　日本電気株式会社内

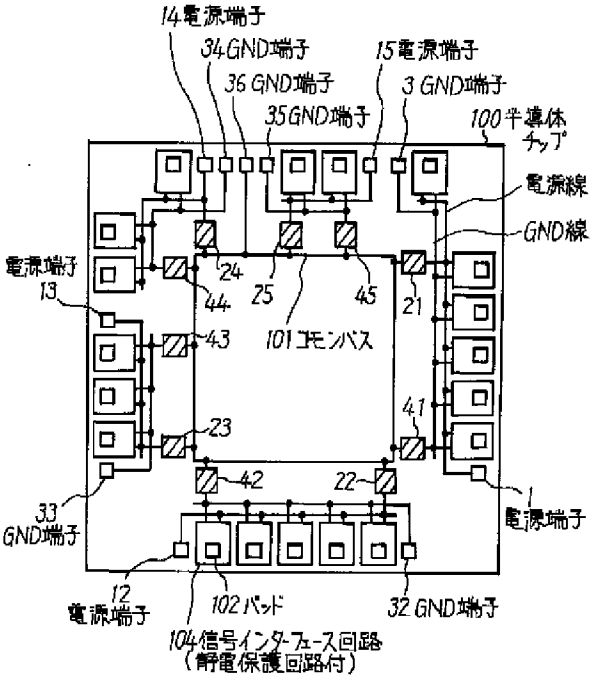
(74)代理人　弁理士　京本　直樹　（外２名）

(54)【発明の名称】　半導体集積回路装置

(57)【要約】

【目的】１チップ上の設けた複数の電源系の間に発生する静電気の保護回路の数を減らして半導体チップの面積が増大することを抑える。

【構成】半導体チップ１００内にコモンバス１０１を設け、各正電源端子１，１２，１３，１４，１５とコモンバス１０１の間に静電保護回路２１，２２，２３，２４，２５を接続し、各ＧＮＤ端子３，３２，３３，３４，３５とコモンバス１０１の間に静電保護回路４１，４２，４３，４４，４５を接続している。静電保護回路２１，２２，２３，２４，２５，４１，４２，４３，４４，４５はダイオードのアノード端子５１をコモンバスに接続し、カソード端子５２を電源端子もしくはＧＮＤ端子に接続している。コモンバス１０１は最低電位のＧＮＤ端子３６に接続されている。



1

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項１】　半導体チップ上に分離して搭載し且つそれぞれ異なる電源系で駆動される複数の回路系と、前記回路系の電源線及びＧＮＤ線のそれぞれと静電保護回路を介して接続し且つ前記半導体チップにおける最も高い電位又は最も低い電位を与えるコモンバスとを備えたことを特徴とする半導体集積回路装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【０００１】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は半導体集積回路装置に関し、特に静電保護回路に関する。

【０００２】

【従来の技術】半導体集積回路装置においては、静電保護回路として図６に示すように信号端子２と電源端子１及びＧＮＤ端子３の間にそれぞれダイオード４，５を接続した構成のものが使われている。

【０００３】回路動作を説明すると、信号端子２と電源端子１との間に静電気によって電位が発生した時、信号端子２の電位が高い場合にはダイオード４の順方向により電源端子１に電荷が抜け、電位が低い場合にはダイオード４の逆方向の降伏現象により信号端子２に電荷が抜けて静電気による内部回路６の破壊が防止される。

【０００４】一方、信号端子２とＧＮＤ端子３との間に静電気によって電位が発生した時、信号端子２の電位が低い場合にはダイオード５の順方向により信号端子２に電荷が抜け、電位が高い場合にはダイオード５の逆方向の降伏現象によりＧＮＤ端子３に電荷が抜け静電気による内部回路６の破壊が防止される。

【０００５】また、電源端子１とＧＮＤ端子３との間に静電気によって電位が発生した時、電源端子１の電位が低い場合にはダイオード４，５の順方向により電源端子１に電荷が抜け、電位が高い場合にはダイオード４，５の逆方向の降伏現象によりＧＮＤ端子３に電荷が抜け静電気による内部回路６の破壊が防止される。

【０００６】従来、アナログ・ディジタル混載ＬＳＩにおいて、アナログ・ディジタルの電源端子及びＧＮＤ端子をそれぞれ共通にすると、配線及びボンディングワイヤーの共通インピーダンスによるノイズの回り込みにより、所望の特性が得られなくなるため、電源系をそれぞれ分離することで所望の特性を得ていた。この為、異なる電源系間の静電破壊を防ぐ為、図７に示す様に全ての電源系間に静電保護回路を挿入していた。

【０００７】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】この従来の半導体集積回路装置は、電源系の分離数が多くなることにより、各電源系間に保護回路を挿入しなければならなくなり、電源系の数をＮとすると保護回路の数が２Ｎ（Ｎ－１）となる為、保護回路の数が膨大となり、チップ面積が大きくなるという欠点があった。

【０００８】

2

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明の半導体集積回路装置は、半導体チップ上に分離して搭載し且つそれぞれ異なる電源系で駆動される複数の回路系と、前記回路系の電源線及びＧＮＤ線のそれぞれと静電保護回路を介して接続し且つ前記半導体チップにおける最も高い電位又は最も低い電位を与えるコモンバスとを備えている。

【０００９】

【実施例】次に、本発明について図面を参照して説明する。

【００１０】図１は本発明の第１の実施例を説明するためのレイアウト図である。

【００１１】図１に示すように、半導体チップ１００内にコモンバス１０１を設け、各正電源端子１，１２，１３，１４，１５とコモンバス１０１の間に静電保護回路２１，２２，２３，２４，２５を接続し、各ＧＮＤ端子３，３２，３３，３４，３５とコモンバス１０１の間に静電保護回路４１，４２，４３，４４，４５を接続している。

【００１２】静電保護回路２１，２２，２３，２４，２５，４１，４２，４３，４４，４５は図５に示すダイオードを用いておりダイオードのアノード端子５１をコモンバスに接続し、カソード端子５２を電源端子もしくはＧＮＤ端子に接続している。コモンバス１０１はＧＮＤ端子３６に接続されている。

【００１３】図２は図１に示すように構成された保護回路の動作を説明するための回路図である。

【００１４】図２に示すように、例えば、信号端子２と電源端子１２との間に静電気による電圧が発生すると、ダイオード５、静電保護回路４１、２２を介して電源端子１２に電荷が抜ける。

【００１５】また、信号端子９とＧＮＤ端子３との間に静電気による電圧が発生すると、ダイオード７、静電保護回路２２，４１を介してＧＮＤ端子３に抜ける。

【００１６】各端子間の全ての組み合わせで静電保護回路が挿入されており、静電気が抜けるパスが必ず存在し、内部回路６の破壊を防ぐことが出来る。

【００１７】半導体チップ１００が動作状態の時は、静電保護回路のダイオードは全て逆バイアスされて非導通となっており、ダイオードの両端に接続されている配線間のＤＣ的な干渉はない。

【００１８】図３は本発明の第２の実施例を説明するためのレイアウト図である。

【００１９】図３に示すように、半導体チップ１００内にコモンバス１０１を設け、各正電源端子１，１２，１３，１４，１５とコモンバス１０１間に静電保護回路２１，２２，２３，２４，２５を接続し、各ＧＮＤ端子３，３２，３３，３４，３５とコモンバス１０１の間に静電保護回路４１，４２，４３，４４，４５を接続している。

【００２０】静電保護回路２１，２２，２３，２４，２

3

５，４１，４２，４３，４４，４５は図５に示すダイオードを用いており、ダイオードのカソード端子５２をコモンバスに接続し、アノード端子５１を電源端子もしくはＧＮＤ端子に接続している。コモンバス１０１は電源端子１６に接続されている。

【００２１】図４は図３に示すように構成された保護回路の動作を説明するための回路図である。

【００２２】図４に示すように、第１の実施例と同様に各端子間の全ての組み合わせで静電保護回路が挿入されており、静電気が抜けるパスが必ず存在し、内部回路６の破壊を防ぐことが出来る。

【００２３】半導体チップ１００が動作状態の時は、静電保護回路のダイオードは全て逆バイアスされて非導通となっており、ダイオードの両端に接続されている配線間のＤＣ的な干渉はない。

【００２４】

【発明の効果】以上説明したように本発明は、半導体チップ上に設けた複数の電源系のそれぞれと静電保護回路を介して接続したコモンバスを設けることにより、従来、静電保護回路の数が電源系の数Ｎに対して２Ｎ（Ｎ－１）であったものが２Ｎとなり、静電保護回路を減らすことができチップ面積を小さく出来る。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図１】本発明の第１の実施例を説明するためのレイアウト図。

4

【図２】図１に示した保護回路の動作を説明するための回路図。

【図３】本発明の第２の実施例を説明するためのレイアウト図。

【図４】図３に示した保護回路の動作を説明するための回路図。

【図５】静電保護素子の一例を示す等価回路図。

【図６】静電保護回路の一例を説明するための回路図。

【図７】従来の半導体集積回路装置の一例を説明するためのレイアウト図。

【符号の説明】

１，１２，１３，１４，１５，１６　　電源端子

２，９　　信号端子

３，３２，３３，３４，３５，３６　　ＧＮＤ端子

４，５，７，８，５３　　ダイオード

６　　内部回路

２１，２２，２３，２４，２５，４１，４２，４３，４４，４５　　静電保護回路

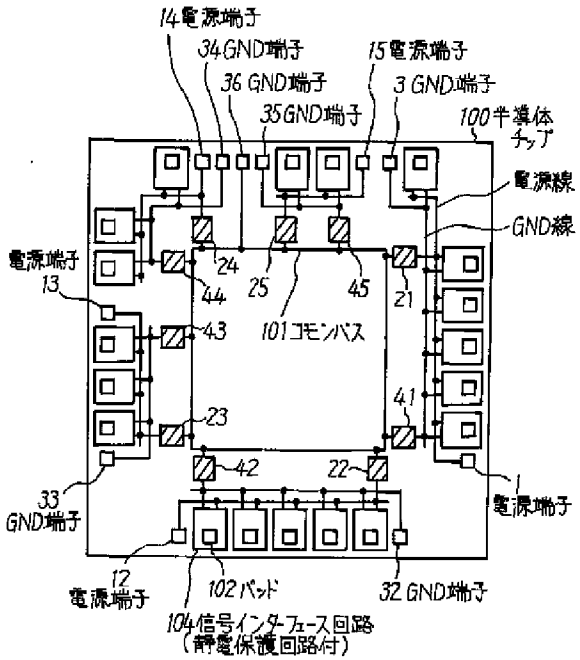
５１　　アノード端子

５２　　カソード端子

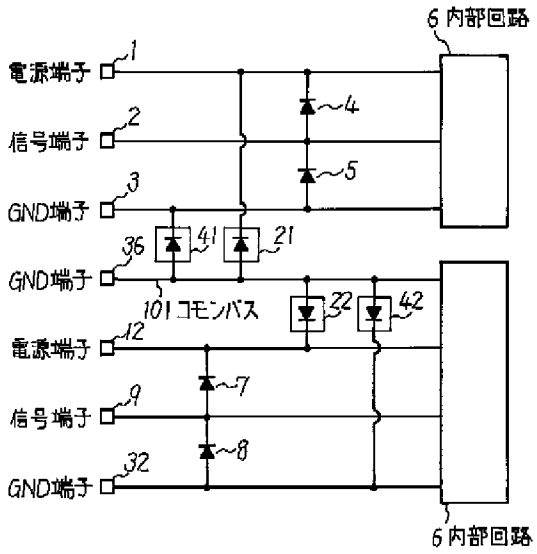
１０１　　コモンバス

１０２　　パッド

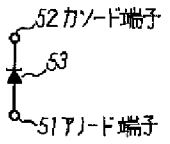
【図１】



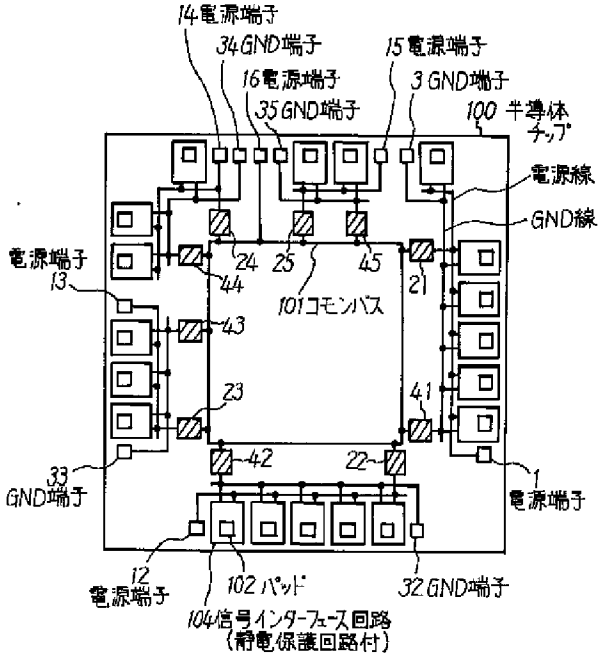
【図２】



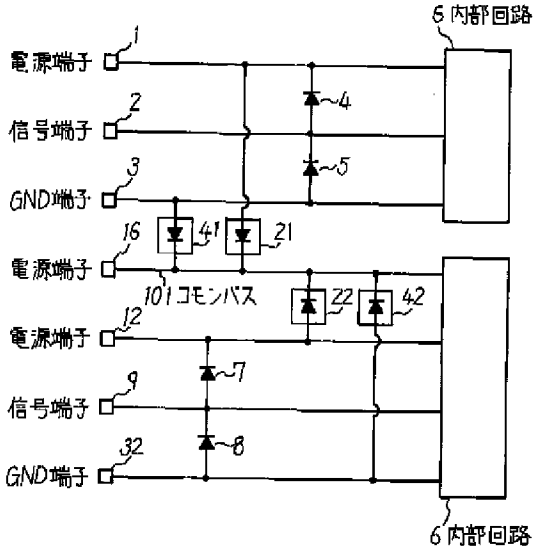
【図５】



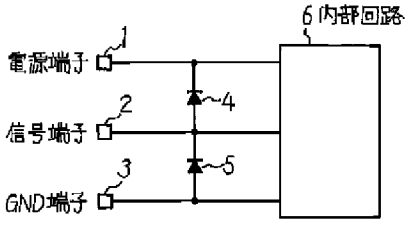
【図３】


14電源端子
34GND端子
16電源端子
35GND端子
15電源端子
3GND端子
100半導体チップ
電源線
GND線
電源端子
13
24
25
45
21
44
101コモンバス
43
23
41
42
22
33
GND端子
1
電源端子
12
電源端子
102パッド
32GND端子
104信号インターフェース回路
（静電保護回路付）

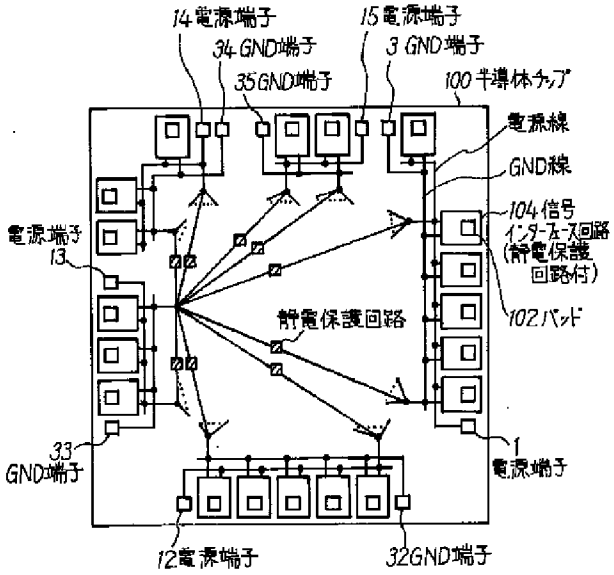
【図４】


6内部回路
電源端子
1
信号端子
2
4
GND端子
3
5
16
41
21
電源端子
101コモンバス
22
42
12
電源端子
7
信号端子
9
32
GND端子
8
6内部回路

【図６】


6内部回路
電源端子
1
信号端子
2
4
GND端子
3
5

【図７】


14電源端子
34GND端子
35GND端子
15電源端子
3GND端子
100半導体チップ
電源線
GND線
104信号
インターフェース回路
（静電保護
回路付）
電源端子
13
静電保護回路
102パッド
33
GND端子
1
電源端子
12電源端子
32GND端子

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 08-148650

(43)Date of publication of application : 07.06.1996

(51)Int.Cl. H01L 27/04

H01L 21/822

(21)Application number : 06-287751

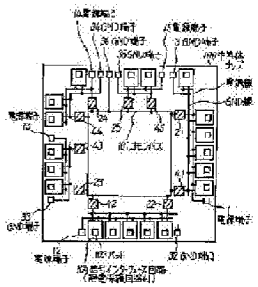
(22)Date of filing : 22.11.1994

(71)Applicant : NEC CORP

(72)Inventor : NAKANO FUMIO

TONO KATSUHIKO

(54) SEMICONDUCTOR INTEGRATED CIRCUIT DEVICE



(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To suppress an increase in the area of a semiconductor chip by decreasing the number of protection circuits of static electricity generated between a plurality of power source systems provided on one chip.

CONSTITUTION: A common bus is provided in a semiconductor chip 100 and static electricity protection circuits 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 are connected between respective positive power source terminals 1, 12, 13, 14, 15 and the common bus

101, and static electricity protection circuits 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 are connected between respective GND terminals 3, 32, 33, 34, 35 and the common bus 101. In the static electricity protection circuits 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, an anode terminal of a diode is connected to the common bus, and a cathode terminal is connected to a power source terminal or a GND terminal. The common bus 101 is connected to a GND terminal 36 having the lowest potential.

LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]	22.11.1994
[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]	
[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]	
[Date of final disposal for application]	
[Patent number]	2616721
[Date of registration]	11.03.1997
[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]	
[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]	
[Date of extinction of right]	

2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Semiconductor integrated circuit equipment characterized by having the common bus which connects through each and the static protection circuit of the power-source line of two or more circuit systems driven by electrical power system which dissociates and carries on a semiconductor chip and is different, respectively, and said circuit system, and a GND line, and gives the highest potential or the lowest potential in said semiconductor chip.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] Especially this invention relates to a static protection

circuit about semiconductor integrated circuit equipment.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In semiconductor integrated circuit equipment, as shown in drawing 6 as a static protection circuit, the thing of a configuration of having connected diodes 4 and 5, respectively is used between the signal terminal 2, the power supply terminal 1, and the GND terminal 3.

[0003] When circuit actuation was explained and potential occurs with static electricity between the signal terminal 2 and a power supply terminal 1, when the potential of the signal terminal 2 is high, a charge falls out to a power supply terminal 1 by the forward direction of diode 4, when potential is low, a charge falls out for the signal terminal 2 according to the yield phenomenon of the hard flow of diode 4, and destruction of the internal circuitry 6 by static electricity is prevented.

[0004] On the other hand, when potential occurs with static electricity between the signal terminal 2 and the GND terminal 3, when the potential of the signal terminal 2 is low, a charge falls out for the signal terminal 2 by the forward direction of diode 5, when potential is high, a charge falls out for the GND terminal 3 according to the yield phenomenon of the hard flow of diode 5, and destruction of the internal circuitry 6 by static electricity is prevented.

[0005] Moreover, when potential occurs with static electricity between a power supply terminal 1 and the GND terminal 3, when the potential of a power supply terminal 1 is low, a charge falls out to a power supply terminal 1 by the forward direction of diodes 4 and 5, when potential is high, a charge falls out for the GND terminal 3 according to the yield phenomenon of the hard flow of diodes 4 and 5, and destruction of the internal circuitry 6 by static electricity is prevented.

[0006] Conventionally, when the analog, the digital power supply terminal, and the GND terminal were carried out in common in the analog digital mixed loading LSI, respectively, since a desired property was no longer acquired by wiring and surroundings lump of the noise by the common impedance of a bonding wire, the desired property had been acquired by separating an electrical power system,

respectively by them. In order to prevent the electrostatic discharge between different electrical power systems for this reason, as shown in drawing 7 , the static protection circuit was inserted among all electrical power systems.

[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] If a protection network had to be inserted and the number of electrical power systems was set to N between each electrical power system, when the separation number of an electrical power system increases, since the number of protection networks would be set to 2 Ns (N-1), this conventional semiconductor integrated circuit equipment had the fault that the number of protection networks became huge and a chip area became large.

[0008]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The semiconductor integrated circuit equipment of this invention is equipped with the common bus which connects through each and the static protection circuit of the power-source line of two or more circuit systems driven by electrical power system which dissociates and carries on a semiconductor chip and is different, respectively, and said circuit system, and a GND line, and gives the highest potential or the lowest potential in said semiconductor chip.

[0009]

[Example] Next, this invention is explained with reference to a drawing.

[0010] Drawing 1 is a layout pattern for explaining the 1st example of this invention.

[0011] As shown in drawing 1 , the common bus 101 was formed in the semiconductor chip 100, the static protection circuits 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 were connected with each forward power supply terminals 1, 12, 13, 14, and 15 between common buses 101, and the static protection circuits 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45 are connected with each GND terminals 3, 32, 33, 34, and 35 between common buses 101.

[0012] The static protection circuits 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45 use

the diode shown in drawing 5 , connected the anode terminal 51 of diode to the common bus, and have connected the cathode terminal 52 to a power supply terminal or a GND terminal. The common bus 101 is connected to the GND terminal 36.

[0013] Drawing 2 is a circuit diagram for explaining actuation of the protection network constituted as shown in drawing 1 .

[0014] If the electrical potential difference by static electricity occurs between the signal terminal 2 and a power supply terminal 12 as shown in drawing 2 for example, a charge will fall out to a power supply terminal 12 through diode 5 and the static protection circuits 41 and 22.

[0015] Moreover, if the electrical potential difference by static electricity occurs between the signal terminal 9 and the GND terminal 3, it will escape for the GND terminal 3 through diode 7 and the static protection circuits 22 and 41.

[0016] The static protection circuit is inserted in all the combination between each terminal, and the pass from which static electricity escapes surely exists, and can prevent destruction of an internal circuitry 6.

[0017] When a semiconductor chip 100 is operating state, the reverse bias of all the diodes of a static protection circuit is carried out, they are un-flowing, and there is no DC-interference during wiring connected to the both ends of diode.

[0018] Drawing 3 is a layout pattern for explaining the 2nd example of this invention.

[0019] As shown in drawing 3 , the common bus 101 was formed in the semiconductor chip 100, the static protection circuits 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 were connected with each forward power supply terminals 1, 12, 13, 14, and 15 between common buses 101, and the static protection circuits 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45 are connected with each GND terminals 3, 32, 33, 34, and 35 between common buses 101.

[0020] The static protection circuits 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45 use the diode shown in drawing 5 , connected the cathode terminal 52 of diode to the common bus, and have connected the anode terminal 51 to a power supply

terminal or a GND terminal. The common bus 101 is connected to the power supply terminal 16.

[0021] Drawing 4 is a circuit diagram for explaining actuation of the protection network constituted as shown in drawing 3 .

[0022] As shown in drawing 4 , the static protection circuit is inserted in all the combination between each terminal like the 1st example, and the pass from which static electricity escapes surely exists, and can prevent destruction of an internal circuitry 6.

[0023] When a semiconductor chip 100 is operating state, the reverse bias of all the diodes of a static protection circuit is carried out, they are un-flowing, and there is no DC-interference during wiring connected to the both ends of diode.

[0024]

[Effect of the Invention] two or more electrical power systems which prepared this invention on the semiconductor chip as explained above -- respectively -- ** -- forming the common bus which connected through the static protection circuit -- the number of former and static protection circuits -- several [of an electrical power system] -- to N, what was 2Ns (N-1) is set to 2 Ns, can reduce a static protection circuit, and can make a chip area small.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The layout pattern for explaining the 1st example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] The circuit diagram for explaining actuation of the protection network shown in drawing 1 .

[Drawing 3] The layout pattern for explaining the 2nd example of this invention.

[Drawing 4] The circuit diagram for explaining actuation of the protection network shown in drawing 3 .

[Drawing 5] The representative circuit schematic showing an example of a static protection component.

[Drawing 6] The circuit diagram for explaining an example of a static protection circuit.

[Drawing 7] The layout pattern for explaining an example of conventional semiconductor integrated circuit equipment.

[Description of Notations]

1, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 Power supply terminal

2 Nine Signal terminal

3, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 GND terminal

4, 5, 7, 8, 53 Diode

6 Internal Circuitry

21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 Static protection circuit

51 Anode Terminal

52 Cathode Terminal

101 Common Bus

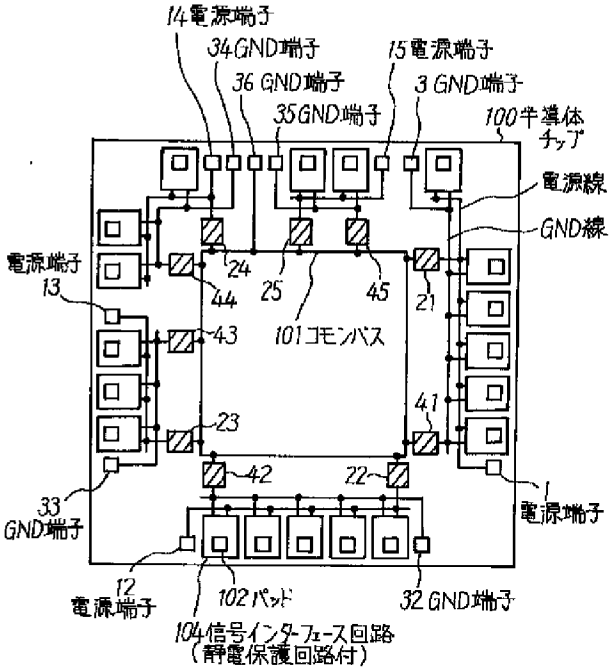
102 Pad

[Translation done.]

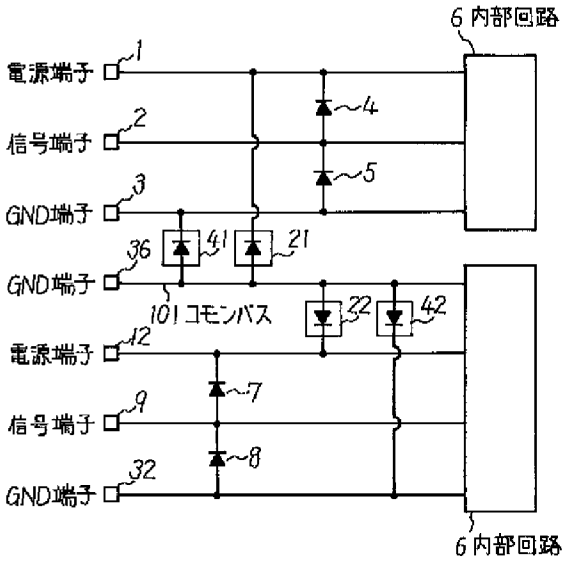
* NOTICES *

DRAWINGS

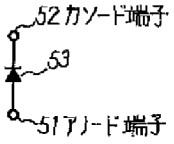
[Drawing 1]



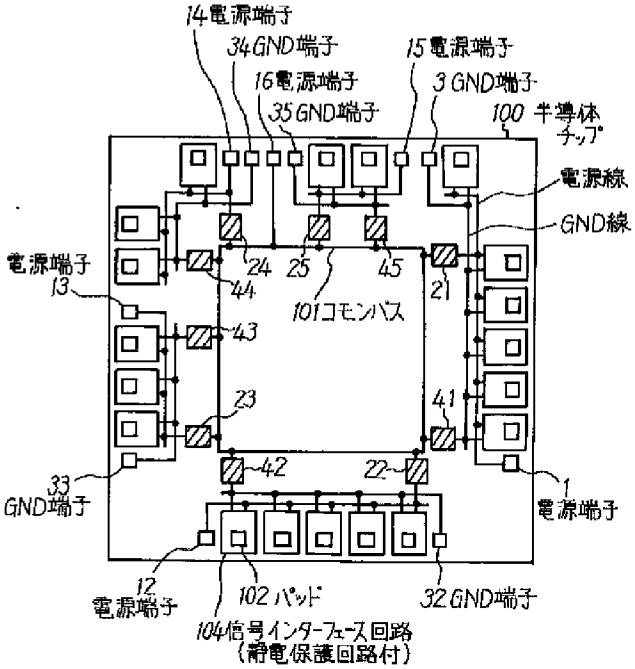
[Drawing 2]



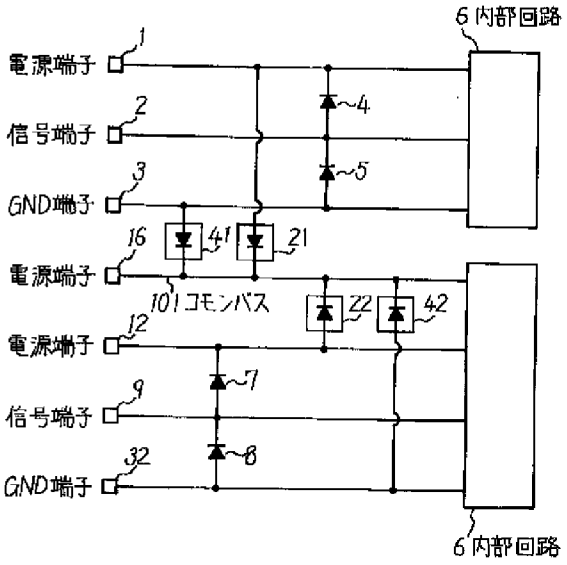
[Drawing 5]



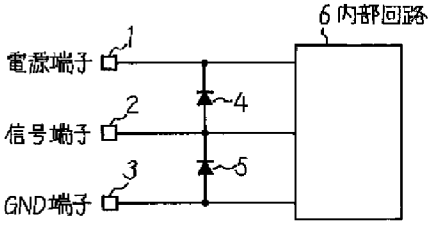
[Drawing 3]



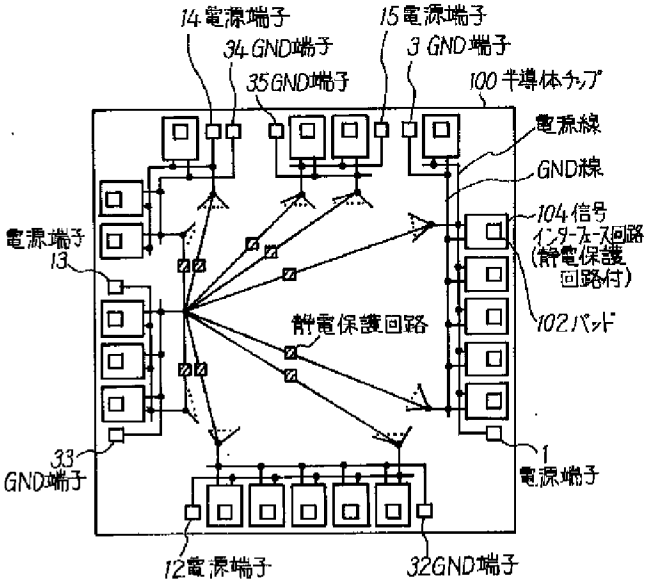
[Drawing 4]



[Drawing 6]



[Drawing 7]



[Translation done.]